EL PASO HERALD

English Tax Collector Believes Raid on Treasury Would End Militancy.

PRITISH SEAMEN MAY OALL GENERAL STRIKE

P ONDON, ENGLAND, May 17 .- The two militant suffragets who recently captured "The Monument," When's masterpiece, which stands near the northern approach to London bridge, commemorating the great fire of 1868, knew that they were in grave danger of personal injury from the exasperated crowd which gathered about the base of the structure, but they have not yet learned that their temporary abode was in even greater peril. Overlooking the menument is one of his majesty's tax collecting offices, and in the office sai one of that type of the king's tax collectors who never overlook anything that may add to the Lloyd George budget.

Tax Would Decrease Funds.

Tax Would Decrease Funds.

This collector, after hastily reading the law relating to the imposition of the inhabited house tax, sought the police inspector in charge of the squad besieging the monument and begged him for permission to present the suffraget garrison with a demand for inhabited house duty on the ground that, having dispossessed the caretaker, the two women were the de facto occupants of the structure. As the tax collector movernfully confessed later, the inspector was the usual type of London police official without the requisite imagination to grasp the possibilities of this counter stroke, and he refused to permit the levying of the demand. The collector stated that the fax would have made no small hole in the war chest of the milliants, because he flattered himself that the adjusters would permit a rather steep assessment on this beautiful Tax Would Decrease Funds.

Test Recruits With Fake Bombs. Test Recruits With Frke Bombs.

The innocuous bombs which have been discovered near various banks in London recently were not placed there by practical jokers, as the police have been inclined to believe, but, according to a member of the militant organization, the fake explosives were left by recruits of the Women's Social and Political union, who were being tested by their leaders as to their fitness for more serious forays.

the seems that a militant member who was suspected of being an agent of Scotland yard was given a bomb to place in the decrway of a bank. It was of the usual milk can variety, filled with black powder, and with an electric fuse attached. The suspected member hastened to Scotland yard with the bamb, where it was very gingerly conveyed to the department which makes a specialty of handling these dangerous contrivances. After the fuse was removed the powder was submitted to the Scotland yard chemist, who, after a brief examination, pronounced the substance ordinary wheat flour, mixed with lamp black. The woman was then permitted to place the bomb as originally planned, but Scotland yard fears that the usefulness of its agent is at an end because she was shadowed to the yard by members of the W. S. P. U.

Plan Safety at Sea.

No. 22, code, juvenile courts.

No. 32, code, obtraclination and practice of attorneys.

No. 33, code, replacement of cid and lost records.

No. 40, code, exempting firemen from jury duty.

No. 1, by Hughes, municipal slanghter houses.

No. 24, by Willis, permitting squatters on school lands, who falled to comply with certain technicalities when their holdings were surveyed, to gain title.

No. 24, by C. B. Wood, levy and collection of taxes (General).

No. 6, code, horticultural commission.

No. 30, code, admission and practice of attorneys.

No. 40, code, exempting firemen from jury duty.

No. 1, by Hughes, municipal slanghter houses.

No. 24, by Willis, permitting squatters on school lands, who falled to comply with certain technicalities when their holdings were surveyed, to gain title.

No. 22, by C. B. Wood, levy and colling by members of the W. S. P. U.

No. 1, code, observed.

No. 24, by Willis, permitting squatters on school lands, who falled to comply with certain technicalities when their holdings.

No. 20, code, calemant of cid and lost records.

No. 12, code, replacement of cid and lost records.

No. 24, by Willis, permitting squatters on school lands, who falled to comply with cer

Plan Safety at Sea. A conference of the leading maritime nations of the world will be held in London early next autumn with the purpose of establishing on an international basis the new regulations for the safety of life and property at

In June or July an informal con-sultation will be held, at which time the report of the committee on bulk-heads, appeinted to advise as to the watertight subdivision of all mer-chant ships, will be available. Mean-while the different countries concerned while the different countries concerned are making preparations, and so far as the lifesaving rules are concerned, apinions have been interchanged for some time. The new international radio-telegraphic convention will come into operation next July. This is the outcome of the international wireless convention.

General Strike of Seamen.

A general strike of British seamen is to be declared early in June as the sequel to the agitation for a national conciliation board to regulate working conditions on board ship, and it is possible, unless the demand is acceded possion, unless the demand is acceled to, that the transport workers through-out the country will come out in sym-

kept secret, as it was two years ago, the giving of the signal being left to Havelock Wilson, the president of the

The first merchant vessel to leave England armed in accordance with the proposals of Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, has salled for South America. She is the Aragon, of the Royal Mail line, and she brings home from the Argentine great quantities of chilled meat. Her sister ship, the Amazon, which is now completing, will be similarly outfitted. The necessary structural arrangements were made while the ships were building, and to each vessel the admiralty

This armament is, of course, not in-This armament is, of course, not intended for offensive purposes, but the admiralty believes that for defensive purposes it is sufficient to counteract the risk of attack from lightly armed foreign merchant ships. It is the intention that a large number of steamers, especially those engaged in carrying food supplies, shall be thus armed in the future.

the future.
The scheme is entirely separate from int by which larger steamers, such the Mauretania and Lusitania and as the marketamers proposed for the Canadian service, are under contract with the government to be armed in case of war for both offensive and de-

fensive purposes.

The German government has similar arrangements with the German lines, some of the vessels of which are so built that they could be converted. nto very formidable merchant cruisers.

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Shanghal, W. Va., May 17 .-A new wrinkle in surgery, though it saved only the life of one ugly looking little embrio turkey, was pronounced a suc-

The surgeon, Edward Hayes, noticing that one of a choice setting of turkey eggs had become smashed, encased the broken one inside an empty shell and hermetically scaled the

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The Alphabetical Governor Rides in Saddle With His Progressive Ideas.

ALMOST ALL NEW LAWS SUIT HIM

PHOENIX, Ariz, May 17.—Governor Hunt's friends managed to control most of the buriefure Ween's masterpiece, which stands near state, regardless of the fight made by

the anti-Hunt men and their success in defeating some of the measures Hunt wanted. This is evidenced by the fact that practically all the laws were signed by the governor, who is not a man who makes a habit of signing things he does not like.

Many New Laws.

Of all the bills passed and sent to the governor at this session, he has vetoed only two, including the penal code. The one that he vetoed first is sennte bill No. 14, the public printing code. He disapproved it because it reduced the present maximum rates that can be charged for public printing.

Following are the senate bills that governor hunt had signed up to last algorithm of the resultion No. 1, providing for the time Arizona became a state.

No. 26, code, practice of pharmacy.

Joint resolution No. 1, providing for the expenditure of the \$6,000 remaining out of the enabling act fund, in having painted the pottraits of former governors and in buying new furniture for the legislative chambers.

Following are the senate bills that governor liunt had signed up to last night, in the order of their approval:

No. 2, by Davis, empowering the supervisors of Maricopa county to borrow \$10,000 from the state treasury to build a concrete bridge over the Hassayampa at Wickenburg.

No. 10, code, contempt of court.

No. 12, code, adoption of children.

No. 15, code, conveyance of real property.

property. No. 7, code, license and occupation No. 11, code, initiative and refer-

No. 4, code, mortgages.
No. 16, by Breen, permitting cities a increase their bonded indebt-duces to 10 percent of their assessed valuation. No. 29, code, bonded debts of school

Payment of Labor.

No. 25, by Levin, requiring that checks given in payment for labor claims be in banks within the state.
No. 21, by C. B. Wood, present law on taxation of private car lines, with

No. 23, jurisprudence.
No. 23, jurisprudence.
No. 3, code, juvenile courts.
No. 8, code, horticultural commission.
No. 36, code, admission and practice

Ing public buildings.
No. 73, by Roberts, an appropriation to pay legislative employes the closing days of the second special session.
No. 67, code, assessment of rail-

No. 64, code, bank examinations. No. 26, by Davis, empowering the land commission to proceed at once with the selection of 1,000,000 acres granted by the government to the counties of Pima, Coconino, Yavapai and Maricopa, to pay off outstanding railroad bonds. 259, by Hubbell, appropriating \$2,000 to buy a set of books entitled "The North American Indian," by Ed-ward S. Curtis.

No. 5, code, local option. No. 70, code, employers' Hability and workmen's compensation act. Three Cent Fare Law.

No. 19, by the judiciary committee, the three cent fare law.

the three cent fare law.

No. 41, code, settlement of estates.

No. 56, code, care and disbursement of state and county funds.

Following are the senate bills yet to be acted on by the governor:

No. 75, by C. B. Wood, to make a slight correction in senate bill No. No. 24, by Hughes, general law for the employment of convicts on public roads and bridges. code, inspector of weights and to codify the laws passed at the pres-

No. 51, by the appropriations con mittee, appropriation to extend the session till the governor acts on the No. 25, by Hughes, appropriating \$10,000 for the establishing and equip-ment of a penitentiary farm.

code, public printit Governor Huns Signed the fol-lowing house bills: No. 26, by appropriations committee, \$25,000 for third special session. No. 7, code, uniform legislation No. 9, landmarks landmarks and sur-

No. 10, code, principals and sureties. No. 13, code, pure food law. No. 32, by public lands committee, ppropriation to continue the work of present land commission

I federal building sites with-14, code, registration of vital

code, eminent domain. 8, code, Henn. 16, code, boards of health. 54, by Bull, validating the Bis-

Officers' Salaries and Duties,

de fees and salaries of coun-No. 12, code, state officers and their duties. No. 72, by Whipple, permitting the sunty of Greenlee to maintain bridges uside the corporate limits of Clif-

No. 59, code, levy and collection of No. 64, code, state normal schools. No. 4, code, taxation of telephone

and telegraph companies.
The house bills awaiting the governor's signature are:
No. 27, by the livestock committee. No. 51, by land committee, duties

of the land commission in selecting school land, in granting rights of way

No. 28, by Kerr, to prevent the brink,

eprend of Johnson grass and other

For State Irrigation. No. 29, by Drennan, applying the provisions of the Carey act to Arizona, and placing Carey act projects under the supervision of the land commission. No. 66, by Linney, for the relief of the sheriff of Santa Crus county.

No. 1, the penal code.
No. 73, by Kerr, to permit Yuma county to borrow money from the state treasury to build roads and bridges.
No. 52, code, registration of motor vehicles and chauffeurs.
No. 68, by code revision committee, empowering county supervisors to pay certain expenses of justices and constables.

No. 34 code, the alien land law.
No. 62, by Linney, appropriating \$1,000 for an Arizona exhibit at the dry farming congress to be held in Tulsa, Okla., next fall.
No. 63, by code revision committee, prohibiting the scattering of medicines or other substances injurious to health about private premises.

Regulating Teachers.

No. 50, by Jones, requiring a teacher who receives a life certificate to have lad 15 years' experience, 10 in Arizona, and to pass a rigid examination. No. 69 by Brooks, for the relief of the state game warden, who has been put to expense amounting to some \$500 in carrying out his duties.

No. 57, code, state authority over highways, bridges and ferries.

No. 51, by Brooks, eight-hour law for women in stores, restaurants and factories. Regulating Teachers.

Measures That Falled.

Some of the most important measures that failed of passage are:
No. 17, by Lovin, giving county supervisors the right to extend road funds without consulting the state

engineer.

No. 18, by Hughes, to pay convicts for working on public roads.

No. 20, by C. B. Wood, an eight-hour law for employes of public service cor-

law for employes of public service corporations.

No. 27, by Hughes, to submit to
the voters certain modifications of
the miners lien law.

No. 42, by C. B. Wood, for the exhibition of livestock at the San Diego
and San Francisco expositions.

No. 42, by Cunniff, requiring foreign
corporations to appoint the corporation
commissioners as their attorneys, upon whom legal papers might be filed.

No. 45, by Davis, for the creation
of a state reclamation department.

of a state reclamation department.

Reclamation Measure.

No. 48, by Brown, to amend the constitution to permit the issuance of \$20,000,000 worth of irrigation bonds, the proceeds to be handled by the reclamation description. amation department.
No. 46, by H H. Wood, requiring hat railroads doing business in Artona maintain general offices within

the state.

No. 50, by Sima commission government for counties.

No. 51, by Davis, for the temporary leasing of state lands not now held under lease.

No. 52, by Worsley, a state board of form lows. No. 52; by Worsley, a state board of farm loans.

Xo. 53, by Worsley, a state smeller.

No. 54, by Worsley, a state sawmill.

No. 56, by Reberts to transfer the school for the deaf, dumb and blind

Wanted Senate Abolished. No. 65, by Worsley, for abolition of

corporation commission to take into consideration the hours of labor and pay of employes when fixing the rates officers to destroy stocks of liquor found in dry territory.

No. 71, by H. R. Wood, to assess alfalfa hay on three times its net value plus 12 1-2 percent of the gross.

Frenk Assessment Measure. No. 72, by H. R. Wood, a board of pardons and paroles consisting of three members appointed by the gov-Some of the house bills that did not become laws:

No. 22, by Duncan, to send two com-panies of the National Guard of Arl-zona to San Francisco in 1915. No. 25, by Linney, for the submis No. 25, by Linney, for the submission of a constitutional amendment permitting road bonds.

Twelve bills, appropriating \$7,500 apiece for drilling experimental artesian wells in the various counties.

No. 35 by Intrine persons for wid-

No. 35, by Irvine, pensions for widows with dependent children.
No. 35, by Johnson, appropriating \$2,000 to send veterans to the Gettysburg reunion. No. 56, by Irvine, for the submis

lon of a constitutional amendment emoving the limit on the area of by one person.

No. 57, by Jacobs, limiting to \$9,000 a year the appropriation for the
National Guard of Arizona.

No. 61, by Brooks, \$350,000 worth of

bonds for buildings at the university and two normal schools.

FEWER ACCIDENTS ON STREET CAR LINES

Auto and street car accidents have been reduced from an average of 12 each month to the small number of two during the past 24 days as a re-sult of the "safety first" campaign of the Eldetric Railway company. The company malled 1500 letters to the automobile owners of the city, making suggestions as to the safest way for driving on the downtown streets, where the street care

driving on the downtown streets, where the street cars run.

The letters enclosed post cards for suggestions as to the best methods of reducing the accident list. A large number of the replies were received, including a number of valuable suggestions for the increase of the safety management. figures to show the number of accidents between street cars and autos, together with the reasons. This table shows that the average monthly accident list has dropped from 12 to 2 per month and the employes of the car company are trying to make June a spetiess month without a single accident.

Amendment to Constitution Necessitated by Ruling of Supreme Court in 1894.

JURISTS CONSIDERED IT TO BE DIRECT TAX

W ASHINGTON, D. C., May 17. dered by a federal court in the United States tended to shake the faith of the people in the courts more than the decision of the supreme court that the income tax law of 1804 was unconstitutional. Having the misfortune to reverse the construction and practice of a hundred years, coupled with a practical reversal of its own first decision, the court, however right-cous its aims or high its purposes, might have brought down upon treif a storm of adverse and distrustful

Contested by ilig Interests. As soon as the law of 1894 went nto effect all of the big interests of country got ready to fight it, on ground that it was unconstitution-Many suits were brought contestal. Many suits were brought contesting it, but the one which finally had the honor of boing the test case was that of Pollock vs. The Farmers' Loan and Trust company. Some of the ablest hawyers at the American bar were brought in to attack the constitutionality of the law. Few cases in that court ever have been more thoroughly argued or expounded than was this one, the arguments and briefs filling several volumes.

There were two principal grounds ton which the opponents of the tax clared it unconstitutional—that it declared it unconstitutional—that it was not a uniform tax, and that it was a direct tax. They hid more emphasis on the former than on the latter assertion. They attempted to persuade the supreme court that it should pronounce the tax unconstitutional without reversing the former decisions of that body. The court paid little attention to the argument that the tax was not a uniform one within the meaning of the constitution, and indeed, in a later decision, the government's contention in this particular was upheld.

Not Direct Tax in 1878.

Not Direct Tax in 1870.

The court had deciared by a unanimous vote in 1870, in the case of Springer against the United States, in which Springer resisted the payment of a tax upon his professional income. of a tax upon his professional income, that "it does not appear that any tax like the one here in question was ever regarded or treated by congress as a direct tax. This uniform practical construction of the constitution touching so important a point is a consideration of great weight." It further added that "our conclusions are that direct taxes, within the meaning of the constitution, are only capitation taxes as expressed in that instrument and taxes on real estate." It further declared that the tax upon Springer's income was in the nature of an excise or duty, and, therefore, not a direct duty, and, therefore, not a direct ;

Income From Land, a Direct Tax. a direct tax, as every one concedes it follows that a tax on an income de-ired from land is also a direct tax. Joon this argument the court decided natitution except under apportion-

ment.

No Taxes State Bonds. There was an even division of the court upon the question of whether the remainder of the law should be declared unconstitutional because this part of it was so held. There was one phase of the controversy, however, upon which the court was unanimous, and that was in declaring that the part of the law which put a tax upon iscomes derived from state bonds was unconstitutional nor because it was a unconstitutional, not because it was a direct tax, but because the federal government had no right to tax the in-

strumentalities of a state.

Of course such a decision fore the income tax law to pieces, and there seemed no other way out of the diffiseemed no other way out of the diffi-culty than to reopen the whole matter and to argue it all over again. Counsel opposed to the law built their argu-ments upon the opinions of the court in the first case, and declared that if, as the court had held, a tax upon in-come derived from land were a direct tax, then also a tax upon the income from personal property would be a di-

Vote Changed on Rehearing.

Justice Jackson had not participated
a the hearing of the first case, and in the hearing of the first case, and arose from what proved to be his deathbed to hear the arguments on the rehearing. He voted in favor of the constitutionality of the law, and since the vote had stood four to four on the first hearing, his vote in favor of the law must have made it constitutional, had not one of the justices affirming the constitutionality of the law in the first case changed his vote dutional, had not one of the justices affirming the constitutionality of the law in the first case changed his vote and registered himself against it. Who that justice was is not known. For a long time, it was claimed that it was justice Shiras, but more recently claims were made that it was not he, but justice Brown. Others assert that it was justice Field. Probably it will never he known. But at any rate one man who on the first hearing had voted to uphold the law changed his mind and voted against it on the rehearing. Investigation Not Complete.

relying upon the representations of counsel, it was gravely misled, and that this fact is disclosed by an exthat this fact is disclosed by an ex-mination of the affirmative opinions. For instance, it was argued that a Frenchman by the name of Turgot had written a pamphlet on taxation in which he pranounced an income tax a direct tax and that this work was in the hands of the framers of the consti-tution. Chief Justice Fuller accepted turion. Chief Justice Fuller accepted this and used it as an argument in his opinion. Professor Seligman, of Columbia university, shows that no such work ever was published in France, much less translated in the United States. Turgot did write a little memoir, in which he contended that the only direct taxes were poil taxes and land taxes.

the only direct taxes were pout taxes and limit taxes.

Again, it was contended by counsel, and adopted in the opinions of the court that the chause in the constitution forbidding the levying of direct taxes except by apportionment was inserted to protect the small states against the large ones, whereas such authorities as professor Sellgman produce the words of the constitution 27. by the livestock committee, no to \$5 the fee for recording a d. 51, by land committee, duties he land commission in selecting of land, in granting rights of way is celebrated in all Mexico. San Juan is the Spanish title of St. John, the Baptist and his saint's day is celebrated in all Mexico by the faithful taking a both in the nearest body of water, whether they need it or not. A number of informal baths were taken in the Rio Grande Friday, despite the fact that traffic over the international bridges was brink. sentation in the house of representations of sepresentation in the house of representative visit.

tives and direct taxation three white people should count as much as five negroes.

Tax Not Known to Colonists. Tax Not Known to Colonists.

These authorities generally contend that if the court had taken the proper care to check up the historical data upon the subject, the result might have been different. While it has been asserted that income taxes existed prior to the framing of the constitution, the historical records show that there was no such tax in existence either in England or the United States, therefore, it is hardly probable that anyone can

England or the United States, therefore, it is hardly probable that anyone can know what the minds of the framers of the constitution would have been on that subject.

At that time there was nowhere in the world@such a thing as an income tax, a corporation tax, a succession tax, or an inheritance tax, and the text-book writers generally agree that so one of these forms of taxation could have been in the minds of those who made the constitution, and that it is idle to speculate as to whether they would have classed any one of them as a direct or as an indirect tax.

Blow to Cleveland,

Blow to Cleveland,

Blow to Cleveland.

It is certain that the decision of the court that the income tax law was unconstitutional was a blow that hit the second Cleveland administration hard. William L. Wilson tavored a corporation tax over the income tax, and his supporters tried to have things shaped this way. But Benton McMillan was leading the extreme low tariff hemographic insurgents at that time, and his income tax amendment prevailed over the will of the house leaders. It is interesting to speculate as to what would have happened if the tax imposed had been a corporation tax instead of a general income tax. Would the suppreme court have upheld such a tax then as it du 15 years later? And would it have saved the national treasury from the evils that befell it under the Cleveland administration.

have happened if the lax imposed had been a corporation tax instead of a general income tux. Would the superme court have upheld such a tax then as it did 15 years later? And would it have saved the national treasury from the evils that befell it under the Cleveland administration?

Court Paces Ameadments.

Twice in the history of the country the supreme court has, by a decision it has handed down forced the peopla to amend the constitution. The court, in the early dors of the r. ublic, assumed that it had a right to bear and elemente milts instituted against a state by chizens of another state or of a detacondingly, with the result that the state of the country in the supreme court has been and the constitution in the court, in the early dors of the r. ublic, assumed that it had a right to bear and state by chizens of another state or of a state by chizens of another state or of forcign states, and proceeded to act accordingly, with the result that the state by chizens of another state or of states found themselves, so to speak, haled before the bur of fusitive and made to answer such suits. The result that the state found themselves, so to speak, haled before the bur of fusitive and made to answer such suits. The result was held by them to be such an further than the such as the by chizens of another state or of the count to another state or of the count of the c

BISBEE WILL HAVE BIG CELEBRATION

Interesting on July 4-Schopis Brenk Record in Work for Year

Brenk Record in Work for Year
Bisbee, Ariz, May 15.—Bisbee will
hold a monster Fourth of July selebration this year. Committees were
appointed and arrangements made to
make the celebration far more elaborate than ever before. Arrangements
will be made to get special railrond
rates and airractions for the day. The
committees with start their work immediately.

MI graded schools closed in Bisbee and a of a with exercise. The by the combined eighth grader the Central school gave and the year has been the greatest in the history of the schools of the Warren district.

The city has submitted a compromise in its sulf against Mariain O'Hare, who is being suad for alleged appropriation of city property. By the compromise about an equal amount of property is traded between the two parties to the sulf. O'Hare has not yet signified his acceptance of the plan. The Anona club will hold a dance at the Odd Fellow's hall. Fifty invitations have been issued.

Madrid, Spain, May 17.- The fourth centenary of the discovery of the Pacific ocean by Vasco Nunez de Balboa is to be celebrated here this year, and the president of Panama, Belisario Porras, has sent a letter to king Alfonso, assuring his majesty of Panama's friend-ship for Spain. Balboa, the Spanish soldier and adventurer, first saw the Pacific ocean from the isthmus of

President Porras sets forth that the bonds of kinship between Spain and the Hispano-American nations are ever growing closer, and announces that the Panama national assembly has decided to commemorate this centenary by a competition of lyric poetry; by an exposition in which Spain is specally asked to participate and by the erection of Balbon, the cost to be defrayed by public subscription. He asks the king to place his name first on the list.

The Spanish government has decided to celebrate the centenary by organizing at Seville a congress of Hispano-American history and geography and an exposition of the precious documents from the archives of the Indies and the Colombine library relative to the conquest and exploration of the new world by the Spaniards

The congress and exposition, which will serve as a fitting prelude to the ing organized for 1919 at Seville, will open on Sc tember 25 next, the anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific by Balbon in 1513.

~~~~~~~~~~ INHERITS 83000 AND

Although he has but half a vers more to serve, trooper Otto Michaelis, of troop B. 13th cavalry, will purchase his re-lease. He has inherited \$3800 from the estate of his grand-mother, Mrs. Josephine Mi-chaelis, who died recently in Hancary Carriery.

Municipality Is Richest and Most Expensive to Operate in Country.

FAMOUS ASTOR HOUSE TO GO

completed to discover the exact financial standing of the city. Incidentally New York city, the headquarters of

creasing even faster.

(liy sells own Property.

In complian the list of the city's property holdings, many queer situations have come to light. In some cases it appeared that because of faulty records the city had actually sold for unpaid taxes land which it owned itself. While this shows had management, there are also cases of far sightedness as instanced by Stuyvesant park, which purchased from Peter Stuyvesant in 1666 for \$5, is now worth \$1,860,000.

Death of a Miser.

The death here of Dudley Jardine, leaving an estate valued at more than \$100,000, has brought to light one of the most curious life stories ever dug

The Anonn cieb will hold a dance at the Odd Fellow's hall. Fifty invitations have been issued.

Peter Masich and Miss Domica Morcovich were married at Lowell.

Peter Masich and Miss Domica Morcovich were married at Lowell.

Followed the ceremony. The young couple will make their home in Upper Lowell.

Twenty-five friends gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Schrimer to celebrate the Elst kirthday of their son, Austin.

GIRL FINDS \$13,000

CLEANING CELLAR

Albany, N. Y. May 17.—Miss Gertrude Furions, a school teacher, is \$12,000 richer today as the result of cleaning the cellar of a house she bad just sold. Rummaring about in a blid of old pots and ketiles she came upon one that fell to pieces, disclosing gold coins to the value of \$13,000, which had been hidden there by her father, a switchman.

URGES BALBOA STATUE

AT THE PANAMA CANAL

Panama Will Join Spain in Observing Fourth Centenary of Discovery of the Pacific Ocean.

Madrid, Spain, May 17.—The fourth centenary of the discovery of the Pacific Ocean.

Madrid, Spain, May 17.—The fourth tentered at the Anone of the discovery of the Pacific Ocean.

Whether or not the good will of a business concern is taxable under the content of the pacity of the discovery of the Pacific Ocean.

or more and be divisioned the occasion of the control of the contr

Inactivity of Candidate For President of Mexico Detracts From Popularity.

### REBELS NOW EXCEED PREVIOUS REVOLUS

New York, May 17.—Holding land worth \$1,200,000,000, Father Knickerbocker is undoubtedly the greatest municipal land owner in the world. This is the most striking fact brought to light by a search just most general undertakings such as most general undertakings such as most general undertakings, such as a promise to restore peace; to do justice to all; to encourage education, etc., and all without entering into details as to how he is going to proceed. But the election of Diaz appears far

from certain. Had the election for president been held the day after the close of hostilities in the canital, there is no of hostilities in the came elected without any material opposition. With Huerta in the chair, however, and a hig revolution to attract or distract the people, there is much less heard of the popularity of Gen. Diaz. There are man of his own partisans who have expressed the opinion that he never will be president. It is nothing that he has done, say they, to turn from him the popular support, but rather the fact that he has done nothing spectacular since he ceased firing shrapnel into all

quarters of the city. Dummies on Army Payroll. Investigation of the army payrolls has shown an expenditure of 27,000 pesos shown an expenditure of 27,000 peaces (\$13,500) a month for salaries to officers who never appeared in uniform. It is charged that this was the work of one of the Madero family. He is said to have used the paymaster of the rural guard to pay off his own renchmen. His method was, according to the story told at the palace to name a man whom told at the palace, to name a man whom he wished to favor or use, an officer in the rurales, at the same time telling the commanding officer that this new officer would report once a month for his pay. None of those appointees has appeared to collect his money since the overthrow of the Madero regime.

See Downfall of Huerta, Pessimism at the Mexican capital continues dominant. With or without money the administration, in the opinion of thousands of residents, both native and foreign, is bound to fall. These men believe that intervention by the United States or some other power might prevent the overthrow, but, left alone, that the Huerta government will see itself slowly crushed backward against the wall by the Constitution-

Francisco I. Madero, alive, never could induce any considerable number of men-to take arms in defence of his government, but Madero, dead, has proved a more potent figure. Any estimate of the number of rebels is largely a previous revolution have there been in the field so many men armed working so

closely togethe Small Army Is Handicap. It was not the lack of money that handicaped the government so hadly ni the opening days of the rebellion as it was the smallness and inefficiency of the army. There was a fair part of the irregular establishment which could not be counted on, and when an investigation was made it was discovered that not every name on the payrolls was backed by a soldier "present or account-

It was believed, however, that with money to continue the pay of the soldiers and to organize and equip new bodies, the government would whip the rebels. The more hopeful said that if the government could hold them off for a year or more it would win, but the majority regarded the chance slight even

## NO STRIKE ON THE WESTERN RAILROADS

the local members of the O. R. C., as there is no danger of the western lines being involved in any strike, the local

officers say.
W. M. Stockwell is attending the 14th

S THIKE talk at the Detroit meeting in the eastern division, which in-of the Order of Railway Conduc-tors of America is not worrying because the eastern lines have applied because the eastern lines have applied to the interstate commerce commission for herease the freight rates from 5 to 7 percent on the eastern lines. The western lines will not be affected by the strike, even if it is called, as the men in the west will remain at work in order to surply strike funds for the eastern conductors if they should go out on a strike.

After attending the meeting at Detroit, Mr. Stockwell will go to his old home in Vermont for a two months.